

DDI-05177/84

ADDI Chrono

22 August 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Associate Deputy Director for Intelligence

VIA: Director of Soviet Analysis

FROM: [REDACTED]
Comparative Analysis Branch, SOVA/EA

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SUBJECT: Request Permission to Give an Oral Presentation

REFERENCE: [REDACTED]

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1. I request permission and funding to give an oral presentation at the annual meeting of the Southern Slavic Studies Association in Richmond, Virginia, on 11 to 13 October 1984. The subject of the presentation is the attached paper. [REDACTED]

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2. To the best of my knowledge, none of the material in the paper is classified, as it is the result of research with open sources fully cited throughout.

3. My participation in the conference will benefit me in terms of professional development and job performance. The Agency will gain through my increased contacts with specialists from other government agencies and academia. In addition, it will give the Agency an independent reaction to our analysis. Foreign nationals may be present.

4. [REDACTED] will be identified as an economist for the CIA. The paper presented will contain the standard disclaimer that the views expressed are my own and do not necessarily reflect those of the Agency.

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Attachment
As stated

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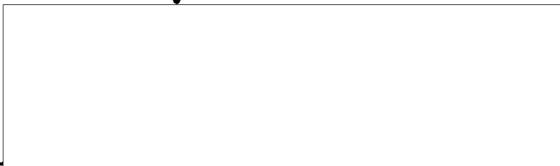
I have reviewed the attached request and with the understanding that the presentation will be unclassified, approve it.

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Director of Source Analysis

4 Sept 84
Date

STAT


Associate Deputy Director of Intelligence

11 SEP 1984

Date

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In any nation, the balance between ethnic identity and loyalty to the state is a delicate one. In a totalitarian state, which demands complete loyalty to itself, the conflict with ethnic identity is even more acute. Sources of conflicting loyalty must be neutralized, lest they challenge the government politically, yet too forceful a response undermines allegiance to the state.

The USSR faces such a delicate task. Though a diverse, multinational country, Slavs, especially Russians, dominate the government. Nowhere is the cleavage between ethnicity and authority more apparent than in the officer corps, of which an estimated 90 percent is Slavic. This was not too obvious a problem when the proportion of non-Slavs in the draft-age population was only about 20 percent. In the late 1960s, however, the non-Slavic share began to grow rapidly--it now stands at about 35 percent and will reach 40 percent by the end of this decade, making the virtual monopoly of Slavs in the officer corps increasingly conspicuous. (See Figure 1) Besides this shift towards minority groups, there are fewer Slavic 18 year olds. From a peak in 1978, this prime recruiting base for officers has declined by 23 percent and will decline a further 5 percent by 1986. (See Figure 2).

The non-Slavic growth is almost entirely due to the traditionally Moslem ethnic groups. It coincides with sweeping political currents which have brought Moslems, and particularly the Moslems on the Soviet borders, into global prominence. The appearance in 1973 of the oil-based power of the Mideast, the Islamic revolution of 1978 in Iran, and the continuing resistance of Afghans to a Communist government have raised a potential competitor to the loyalty of the USSR's Moslem peoples. Hence, at the same time it faces worsening ethnic imbalances within the military, the USSR must insulate Central Asia from the global rise in Islamic fundamentalism.